

Society note: Mr. and Mrs. Hohenzollern will not be at home this afternoon.

Yankee guns fired the last shots of the war, so they ended it in more ways than one.

What a beautiful world it is! Victory bread and the official bulletin are discontinued.

In this period of reconstruction the world would appreciate restoration of its equilibrium.

Out of the war has come no great masterpiece of song. But consider the quantity.

We granted peace to Germany, not to the kaiser. The world is still at war with him.

It seems, sometimes, as if the higher food goes the more numerous the eating places become.

When our postage stamps change back to pink again, we shall know that the war is really over.

Now it seems that Mr. Hohenzollern is not going to have any nonsense from any source after the war.

Those German junkers will now regret that they taught their people how to hate with such uncton.

Germany must wish now that it had spent the last forty years building up something besides an army.

If Bismarck and the elder Von Moltke could see the scrap pile of what it cost so much to put together!

"Can't tell hippopotamus meat from good pork," says a market reporter. Imagine trying to carve a baby hippo.

And remember there'll be another big celebration when long lines of khaki-clad veterans come marching home.

We understand now why Von Bernstorff cried when America entered the war. Evidently he knew what was coming.

The best tribute that could be paid to the American soldiers is that the children of France have grown very fond of them.

We must be careful what we do to the kaiser. Remember, he said: "I shall stand no nonsense from America after this war."

London is enjoying the luxury of light for the first time in years. London has nothing on the well-known world in this respect.

Stefansson has discovered an Arctic island "as big as Ireland," but it is not thought that potatoes can be grown there successfully, so nobody is much interested.

More than 10,000,000 men have been killed in battle during the past four years. It is imperative for the United States to see that 100,000,000 Europeans do not starve to death.

The late war lord of Europe was right—he will not stand for any nonsense from America after the war. But there must be sad moments when he tries to guess why he said it.

It can be said that the soldier who refused to obey an order to mop a hospital floor and got 20 years for his state of mind will have plenty of time to study the elements of democracy and of military discipline.

If Wilhelm had been a regular man and treated the people of his country and the rest of the world like regular human beings there never would have been any war and he would still be holding down his job.

The latest play in Prussian sport is what is known in modern chess as the sauer-kraut move. When you find you are beaten, upset the table.

Johnny will come marching home again all right, but don't expect him too soon. He's got to keep an eye on those fellows for a while yet.

Now that the censorship is lifted, why not send a good reporter to find out the name of that "Atlantic Port" from which all our boys embarked for France?

The kaiser said he would stand no nonsense from America after the war. Now Germany is humbly begging America to have mercy upon her.

Another good thing about this country's having been in the war is that it will avoid becoming the refuge of the Hohenzollern family, late of Germany.

A soldier's duty is to fight, undergo hardship, suffer wounds and die if need be. But isn't it a little too much to expect of him to clean up a Turkish town?

Now that the work-or-fight order can no longer be enforced, it is to be hoped that some almost as effective method of discouraging loafers can be found.

Now comes the supreme test of war romances. When Johnny comes marching home and dons a uniform for overalls, or the even less attractive sack suit of commerce, will Arabella's young affections constant be, or are they fixed upon the glamorous uniform, not on its prosaic if heretofore content?

## BIG ADVANTAGES OF MOTOR TRUCK

Longer Hauls at Less Cost Disclosed in Reports to Bureau of Crop Estimates.

### DUE TO GREATER EFFICIENCY

Made-Over Passenger Cars and Trailers Are Used by Farmers in Various Parts of United States for Hauling Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Motortruck hauls in 1918 from farm to shipping point averaged 11.3 miles, while wagon hauls averaged 9 miles; and a motortruck made 3.4 round trips per day over its longer route of 11.3 miles, while wagons made 1.2 round trips per day over the 9-mile distance.

The estimated cost of hauling in wagons from farm to shipping point averaged in 1918 about 30 cents a ton a mile for wheat, 33 cents for corn, and 48 cents for cotton; for hauling in motortrucks or by tractors the averages are 15 cents for wheat or corn and 18 cents a ton-mile for cotton. These figures are based on re-



Loading Produce into a Motortruck.

ports made by correspondents of the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture.

#### Motor Cost Declines.

A similar inquiry in 1906 showed an average for wagons of 19 cents per ton-mile for hauling corn or wheat, and 27 cents for cotton. In 1918 wagon costs were naturally higher, since prices and wages have increased, but motortruck costs were much lower in 1918 than even the wagon costs of 1918, due to greater efficiency of the motortruck.

The cost of wagon hauling a ton-mile for wheat among the geographic divisions in 1918 was lowest in the Pacific states, 22 cents. Above this, in order, are the North Central states east of the Mississippi river, with 26 cents; the West North Central states, 29 cents; the West South Central, 32 cents; the East South Central, 36 cents; New England and the Middle Atlantic states, 38 cents; the South Atlantic states, 39 cents; and, high-

est of all, the Rocky Mountain states, with 42 cents a ton-mile.

In motortruck hauling the order of the different divisions of the country begins with 9 cents a ton-mile for wheat in 1918 in the East North Central, 10 cents in the East South Central, 14 cents in New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the West North Central, 15 cents in the West South Central, 17 cents in the Pacific, 18 cents in the South Atlantic, and 29 cents in the Rocky Mountain states.

#### Trailers Often Used.

The motortrucks generally in use by farmers are not large trucks, but small ones whose nominal capacity is usually one to two tons. In quite a number of counties throughout the country the trucks used for hauling are made-over passenger cars. In some cases light wagons are attached as trailers to ordinary passenger cars and produce is taken to market in that way. In North Dakota and California, as well as other states, tractors, each drawing several wagons, are used for hauling grain. Trailers are also used, especially in the West, with horse-drawn wagons.

For the United States as a whole the average wagon load of wheat was 55 bushels in 1906 and 56 bushels in 1918, and the motortruck load of 1918 was 84 bushels. For corn, the wagon loads of 1906 and 1918 were 39 bushels, and the motortruck load of 1918 was 58 bushels. The cotton load for 1906 and 1918 for wagons was 3.4 and 3.6 bales, respectively, and for motortrucks 6.6 bales in 1918.

### MEMORIAL TREES FOR DEAD

Governors of Each State Asked to Co-Operate in Movement for Tree Planting.

Motor highways to be marked with memorial trees for the soldier dead is the plan being urged by the American Forestry association as a suitable way to mark the memory of the heroes of the war. P. S. Ridsdale, secretary of the association, says that the plan is being taken up by many cities and towns and the movement is assuming country-wide proportions. The General Federation of Women's Clubs has taken up the suggestion for the Lincoln highway.

"A Victory oak or a Victory elm would certainly be the most appropriate way to remember our soldier dead," said Charles Lathrop Pack, the president of the American Forestry association. "The motor has played a big part in the war and it would be a very fine thing for the highway associations to take up this plan. Wood, too, has played a big part in the war and our stocks must be replenished. If each state will co-operate in this movement a living memorial lesson can be taught the coming generations as to the value of and value of forestry."

A letter has been sent to the governor of each state asking his co-operation.

### KEEP OIL FROM AUTO TIRES

Where Cars Are Kept in Private Garages Box of Sawdust Will Catch All Drippings.

Motorists who keep their cars in a private garage should keep a box filled with sawdust on the floor in such a position that it will catch oil drippings from the mud pan and oil reservoir. If allowed to drip on the floor it quickly spreads, and the tires come in contact with it. The effect of oil on rubber is too well known to require explanation.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE MOTOR CORPS IS PERFORMING GOOD WORK



WOMEN REPAIRING A MOTORCAR.

The women chauffeurs of the motor corps of the National League for Women's Service not only drive autos but also do all their own cleaning and repairing. Some of the women have taken courses in auto repairing and are thoroughly familiar with the mechanism of motorcars, thereby eliminating the necessity of sending them to repair shops.

## HOPE TO UNITE ALL WORKERS

Leaders See Possibility of Future International Federation of Labor.

### DELEGATES GOING TO PARIS

Samuel Gompers and Other Prominent Men Will Be in the French Capital When the Peace Conference Meets.

Delegates of the American Federation of Labor to the international labor conference to be held in Paris while the peace conference is sitting were announced by the executive council. They are: Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation; William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers; John R. Alpine, president of the Plumbers; James Duncan, president of the International Association of Granite Cutters; Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, said the purpose of the international conference is "to consider and help in peace discussions and to establish a new international trade union federation."

Although Mr. Morrison declined to discuss the matter, it is understood that the conference proposes to make its information and its views available to the peace delegates who may, if they see fit, consult unofficially, on matters in which labor is vitally concerned.

Out of the conference, labor leaders expect will come an international federation of labor, with subsidiaries in every mercantile and manufacturing country in the world, which will unite workers of the globe.

### GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Railway clerks employed on the West Shore railroad are affiliated with the trade union movement.

Over 400 printers are idle in Dublin, Ireland, in consequence of a lockout in the book and job printing houses.

When the war began the Krupp gun works were the largest of their kind in the world, employing 96,000 people.

Today 300,000 men are at work in our shipyards, with 250,000 engaged in trades that provide material for the shipbuilders.

Boston (Mass.) teamsters' union has secured an increase of \$3 a week and an additional 10 cents an hour for overtime.

Members of the Baltimore Typographical union employed in commercial shops have secured a voluntary increase of \$5 a week.

Reports from the principal cities of Texas show that women are now replacing men in nearly all the stores and business houses.

Italy, at the end of her third year in the war, had built up a number of enormous ordnance factories, one employing 80,000 people.

A delegation of Canadian customs officials recently visited Ottawa in the hope of obtaining reforms in the matter of wages, bonuses and appointments.

J. Harry Covington, former chief justice of the District of Columbia court, was named by the war labor board as umpire in the paper mills strike.

The United States food administration is backing a campaign for the carrying of the dinner pail, a special plea being made to mothers on behalf of schoolchildren.

Approximately 10,000 munition workers were released at Pittsburgh when five plants of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, engaged in war work, closed down, following cancellation of United States and British contracts.

The National Nonpartisan league, at its secret annual convention at St. Paul, Minn., endorsed the plan of organized labor in Chicago and Illinois to launch a new party, and pledged its co-operation, according to the official report of the meeting given out.

Woman teachers of the St. Louis grade schools are forming an organization to look after the interests of teachers in the grade schools in affairs before the board of education. The teachers have been given increases ranging from \$150 to \$310 per year, but there is much dissatisfaction with the award.

Bird & Son, Inc., paper manufacturers with a number of plants, have sent to their former employees who are now in the war service, this notice: "It will be our policy to take back each and every man who left us to go into war service. It may not be possible to give each one his old position, but we certainly expect to give everyone either his old place or one equally as good."

Sixty thousand textile workers in Scotland have made a demand for five days of eight hours weekly with an increase of 30 shillings per week and a minimum of 95 per cent over the pre-war wages. This is the most sweeping demand by labor on record in the United Kingdom.

The resignation of Frank P. Walsh as joint chairman of the national war labor board has been accepted by President Wilson and Basil M. Manly has been appointed to fill the vacancy. William Harmon Black, Mr. Walsh's alternate on the board, also resigned, but was reappointed by Mr. Manly.

### DEMANDS OF BRITISH LABOR

Election Manifesto Outlines Important Matters That the Party Will Urge on the Nation.

The British Labor party in its election manifesto to the voters condemns any form of economic war and demands as an essential part of the peace treaty that the international labor charter be incorporated in the structure of a league of nations. The party demands the immediate withdrawal of allied forces from Russia, claims freedom for Ireland and India as a democratic right and urges self-determination for the British subject peoples.

The manifesto says the Labor party regards land nationalization as a vital necessity and urges immediate nationalization of mines, railways, shipping, armaments and electric power. It demands the immediate erection of 1,000,000 good houses by the state and better pay and conditions for workmen. The party declares its opposition to tariffs.

### IN THE LABOR WORLD

Ten states now have women members on the executive councils of their state labor bodies.

The state horticulturists in Nebraska are carrying on a campaign to interest farmers in the planting of home orchards.

Hartford (Conn.) Bartenders' union has secured an agreement which calls for a 60-hour week and a minimum wage of \$25.

An inventor has mounted an orchard ladder on a wheeled frame so that it can be secured at any angle and easily moved about.

Clerical staffs in several Irish munition factories have threatened to go on strike unless they are granted an increase in pay.

Miners from the Pennsylvania anthracite fields are to be used to reopen the coal mines in the Lens (France) district.

Deep Sea Fishermen's union of Noah Bay, Wash., has chartered a vessel and will handle fish direct without the aid of middlemen.

Ben Davis, the veteran leader of the Yorkshire miners, has cut loose from the British labor party, as he refuses to associate with anarchy and revolution.

Over \$10,000 has been realized by a fête held by the workers in the royal dockyard, London, in aid of the fund for the erection of a memorial hospital at Woolwich.

In Germany in certain industries the proportion of work done by women has risen from slightly under 18 per cent in 1914 to practically 60 per cent at the present time.

Portland (Ore.) meat cutters are demanding an eight-hour day, a \$35-a-week minimum and \$25 a week for women employed as sausage makers and on counter work.

During September official figures show that the average weekly earnings of employees in New York state was \$22.31, an increase of \$1.09 over August, and the highest of any month since 1914.

The executive committee of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy is opposed to any attempt to lower the standard of living by lowering wages and has adopted resolutions against bolshevism.

Guards employed at Dnith-Superior docks and water front approaches have been released from service. This will release several hundred men for employment in lumbering and other industries in this territory.

Last December, when corn broom-makers in New York city were organized, their wages were from \$12 to \$18 a week. Now a signed agreement calls for rates ranging from \$40 to \$55 a week, with the work week reduced from 52½ to 50 hours.

Labor unionists of London, Ontario, have decided to open co-operative stores here soon in order that members may have places at which they are certain of finding goods which bear the union label. It is expected that the stores will be departmental in character. It is claimed that few of the goods now sold there bear the label.

Shortly after the strike of 15,000 union employees of newspaper mills in New York and New England went into effect, J. T. Carey, president of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, sent the men a message instructing them to keep the mills running, and notifying them the war labor board would soon give a decision regarding the wage controversy. As the result operations were resumed.

Increase of 10 per cent in piecework pay for men employed at riveting, chipping and caulking, drilling and reaming in steel shipyards of the Atlantic coast, Delaware river, Gulf coast and Great Lakes steel shipyards is given in an award by the shipbuilding labor adjustment board. The increase is effective as of November 30. Additional retroactive pay for these piece workers on a basis of 80 cents per day for every day worked from October 1 to November 30 also is awarded.

Police in Quebec, Canada, at the present time receive between \$14 and \$16 a week, while the firemen's wages vary between \$14 and \$18.

All the employees of the Southwestern (Ireland) railway who did not return to work at a certain date were dismissed from the service.

The Central Labor council of Portland, Ore., adopted resolutions declaring in favor of rescinding the previous action taken by upwards of twenty labor unions in calling a strike for December 9 as a demonstration of sympathy for Thomas J. Mooney, imprisoned in California.

## TENNESSEE GLEANINGS

News of Interest Prepared in Epitomized Form by Special Writers

Covington.—The crew of a north-bound train on the Illinois Central railroad found a 60-pound steel rail across the track between Kerrville and Tipton, about 8:30 o'clock one night recently. It is thought that the rail was placed on the track with the intention of wrecking the fast Chicago-New Orleans passenger train due at that time. This passenger train was recently wrecked near Brighton from some unknown cause.

Nashville.—H. Knox Bryson, commissioner of agriculture, and George N. Welch, member of the state railroad commission, returned from a trip to the Highland rim, where they succeeded in locating 300,000 acres of land suitable for colonization under the plans of Secretary Lane, of the interior, for returning soldiers and sailors. Much of the land located lies in Cumberland and Putnam counties.

Dyersburg.—The Forked Deer club will give its annual Christmas ball Dec. 24. This will be the club's first social event since the beginning of the war, the club having given up its handsome quarters to the local chapter of the Red Cross. The latter has recently moved to an adjoining building, the work having become so much lighter that the club rooms were not needed.

Knoxville.—After surviving four wars, Mrs. E. Willis died at her home here. She was 94 years old. Mrs. Willis was born in Washington county, near Johnson City, Jan. 12, 1824. Later the family moved to Cleveland, where she made her home until about 25 years ago, when she came to Knoxville with her family, and resided here since.

Dyersburg.—The Dyer county medical association at a meeting held here elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. E. H. Baird; vice president, Dr. McDougald Tigrett; secretary-treasurer, Dr. M. E. Rust. Dr. Rice was elected delegate to attend the state medical association, with Dr. J. P. Baird alternate.

Washington.—Names of 50 American soldiers who have arrived safely in France from German prison camps are made public by the war department. The list includes the following enlisted men: Ivey D. Miller, Ratton, La.; Frank M. Jones, Montgomery, Ala.; Carl H. Reese, Olinger, Va.; Harry C. Rowe, Pulaski, Tenn.

Nashville.—Ice cream manufacturers of the south, assembled here in annual convention, discussed vital topics dealing with the problems which confront them. Some of the subjects discussed were "Should the Present Price of Ice Cream Remain During the Coming Year?"

Nashville.—Business men here have made definite arrangements for the operation of a Nashville owned steamboat on the upper waters of the Cumberland, between Nashville and Burnside, Ky. It was announced that the steamer Jo Horton Fall would ply these waters.

Knoxville.—Plans for a campaign throughout East Tennessee to raise \$300,000 as a permanent endowment fund for Carson Newman college were discussed at a conference here of trustees of that institution. The drive will continue throughout January.

Clifton.—R. E. Stribling, postmaster of Clifton, received a telegram informing him of the death of his brother, Roy W. Stribling, in France, Dec. 5. Roy W. Stribling volunteered several months ago from Decatur, Ala.

Covington.—A real estate transfer of interest was the sale by George D. Green of his farm near Tabernacle to Messrs. Thomas Addison and Justus Faulk. The consideration is reported to be \$35,000.

Martin.—The Weakley County Board of Health met here. In addition to the home physicians present, Dr. Ledford, of the state board, was present, and offered many suggestions.

Nashville.—Three airplanes coming from Park Field, Memphis, arrived at Columbia, Tenn., last week. They are making a survey of a proposed air-mail route.

Newbern.—The wheat crop in this section of the county promises to be the best known in the history of the crop in Dyer county in many years.

Union City.—Mrs. Mattie Joyner, 30, was burned to death when her clothing caught fire while standing before an open grate.

Nashville.—Federal court has adjourned for the holidays.

Nashville.—A telegram to Maj. Rutledge Smith, chairman of the state council of national defense, from Washington, contains interesting information regarding the demobilization of returning soldiers. The message follows: "Returning soldiers will be given one month's pay, plus transportation allowance of 21.2 cents per mile from point of demobilization to home town. Their railroad tickets will cost two cents a mile by direct route. Demobilization will be from nearest army camp to home section of majority of men in each unit."